

THE ATLANTA-CLAYTON

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BUTLER IN WASHINGTON.
HE SEEMS TO BE ANXIOUS FOR AN INVESTIGATION.
His Account as Treasurer of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers a Subject of Question—Congressman Collins Asked to Introduce a Bill for the Old Man, etc., etc.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—[Special.]—Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, is here. The house committee on military affairs has shown no disposition as yet to initiate the investigation of Butler's accounts as treasurer of the national home for disabled soldiers. Butler proposed to punch them a little. He may possibly have a resolution introduced in the house directing the committee to make the investigation. This would be his readiest way, since Chairman Bragg, of the committee on military affairs, will do nothing in the matter unless he is obliged to. Butler asked Congressman Collins yesterday to reintroduce an old and harmless looking bill declaring what shall be evidence to quiet titles. Collins will do so.

THE PRESIDENT'S NUPTIALS.
The president and his cabinet went over to New York this afternoon to see Miss Folsom, and attend the decoration day services. The president rather expected to find a large delegation for him at the station, so he drove down to the farther end of it, only to find that he would have to walk the whole length of the long station in order to reach the cars. This he did under the eyes of all the passengers in the train, who stared at him unmercifully. He kept the train waiting several minutes, got into a perspiration and reached his cabinet, where he calmly awaited him at the car in a wild state of mind.

THE STORY OF THE COURTSHIP.
The president will be married in the blue parlor where, just a trifle over twelve months ago, Miss Folsom stood with Miss Cleveland to receive alone of her Saturday afternoon reception. A lady yesterday, in describing the scene, brought back vividly a little incident which occurred, in which the bright and clever Kate Bayard figured. Someone, looking at Miss Folsom, said: "She is a pretty girl, Miss Bayard, don't you think?" "Yes," she replied, "and soon to be President Cleveland's wife."

The same lady (a prominent society leader) went on to say: "The relations between her father and Mr. Cleveland were so intimate that in the Folsom household the president was treated just like a member of the family, and Miss Folsom regarded him the same as a much esteemed family friend. When Mr. Folsom died, and Mr. Cleveland became his daughter's guardian, the relation existing between them became no stronger—it could hardly become so—but when, as the years passed and Miss Folsom, from a careless, thoughtless child, developed into a thinking woman, and learned of the fidelity with which the president had guarded her interests, can you wonder that she pined him as her ideal? The president, on the other hand, had done what has so often been a child. To him she was nothing but a child. He watched her develop and expand and become the beautiful woman she is, and yet only in a dim, unconscious way, realized that the little thing whom he had at one time carried in his arms was now a woman with a woman's heart and a woman's love. It had never occurred to him, I suppose, that the little girl had substituted for the care she formerly received from her father's friend, a deeper and more passionate affection. In cases like these there is a sudden awakening sometimes needed, and it came in this instance.

"Had Mr. Cleveland never been elected president, he would probably have ended his days as a bachelor. Last winter Mrs. and Miss Folsom were guests at the white house, and because of the relations that had previously existed between them, and told her to wait for her to go abroad, so that if during that time she should find any one she thought she loved better, or that she could not love the president well enough to become his wife, then the fact of the engagement should never be made public. Miss Folsom protested. There was no necessity to send her abroad for a probationary period, but the president was inexorable, and she went. This was why the matter was kept so secret, and although the letter which the president received from Miss Folsom left no doubt that she would eventually become his wife. Still he decided that the fact should not be made public until Miss Folsom had returned and again renewed her ties with him. Had not the truth leaked out, the public would have remained in ignorance until the formal announcement had been made from the white house."

THE PARTY ARRIVE IN NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, May 30.—President Cleveland and party arrived here tonight. Secretary Whitney, Superintendent Murray and Inspector Byrnes awaited the president, also Mr. Benj. Folsom, cousin to Miss Francis Folsom, awaited unknown and unnoticed. Mr. Cleveland recognized him upon his arrival. One of the throng cried out to Mr. Cleveland as he passed: "Good for you, Grover!" The party entered carriages, and having crossed the river, the president, Secretary and Mrs. Endicott and Secretary Lamar proceeded to Secretary Whitney's house. The committee and Mrs. Vilas and their son went to a hotel.

THE BUSINESS OF CONGRESS.
The Progress of the Regular Appropriation Bills.
WASHINGTON, May 30.—The following is a statement of the present position of the annual appropriation bills. The Indian bill has become a law. The District of Columbia and postoffice bills have passed both houses and are in the hands of the conference committee. The consular and diplomatic, the army, the pensions, the military academy, the agricultural and the river and harbor bills have passed the house, and are before the senate committee. The legislative and naval bills are on the house calendar awaiting action. The fortifications, sundry, civil and general deficiency bills are not yet reported from the house committee. The consideration of bills yet untouched is very great, while no less than five important

GERMAN NOTES.

BERLIN VISITED BY A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Bismarck Receives a Bust of the Pope—The Death of an Old Catholic Bishop—Terrible Disease from Eating Raw Pork—Bismarck's Opinions on the Pope and the Pope's Opinions on Bismarck.

BERLIN, May 30.—Otto von Bismarck's oil factory, in Rindorf, a suburb of the city, and the adjacent lumber yards, was destroyed by fire. The section devastated covers an area of forty acres. The loss is estimated at \$750,000, distributed among many sufferers.

A Catholic sculptor, residing in Spandau, recently sent a bust of the pope to Bismarck, who returned a letter expressing gratitude and pleasure at receiving the gift.

Bismarck has written a letter to the son of the late historian, Ranke, in which he says: "I painfully feel the loss of your father, not only within the sphere of my political life, but also in my closer personal relation with him, which existed for forty years. Kindly accept my expression of remembrance, which will be associated with your father as long as I live."

The Rev. Dr. Michels, bishop of the old Catholicism in Germany, who persisted in refusing to accept the loss of the infallibility of the pope, has died at Freiburg.

An epidemic has broken out at Chemnitz, arising from eating raw pork. One hundred and twenty-four victims are reported, and the disease is spreading.

WINED AND DINED.

Minister Cox Entertained by the Sultan of Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.—United States Minister and Mrs. Cox, Mr. Carlgill and the German ambassador and Mrs. von Radowitz were entertained at dinner by the sultan.

The sultan showed Mr. Cox some American news sent direct by President Cleveland. The celebrated Wilhelm played a few selections on the violin, and one of the princes, six years of age, gave a creditable performance on the piano.

Arrested for Arson.

BIEMARCK, Dakota, May 30.—Much excitement was caused here by the arrest of Dr. Carroll Carson and Joseph Hulseby, charged with attempting to burn the Sheridan house on Friday morning. Carson is a prominent physician, well connected, and having many friends. The circumstantial evidence is very strong against him.

Seventy Persons Drowned.

LONDON, May 30.—A dispatch from Australia reports the loss of the steamer Lyndell, from Melbourne for Sydney, off Green Cape. Seventy persons were drowned.

Brawling Imperialists.

PARIS, May 30.—The imperialist congress was held today. One hundred Bonapartists deputies and journalists were present. They showed great lack of unanimity.

Spanish Navy.

MADRID, May 30.—The minister of marine is about to present to the cortes a scheme for a credit of \$15,000,000, with which to enlarge the navy.

The Cholera in Italy.

ROME, May 30.—There have been reported at Capri and Ischia twenty-two new cases of cholera and twelve deaths.

A NOTABLE SEAT OF LEARNING.

The Struggles of the South Carolina College.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 29.—[Special.]—The South Carolina college, founded in 1838, in the year 1861, and it continued in operation until the latter part of 1863, when, in view of the disorganized condition of society, and the harassing troubles incident to the war, the state legislature resolved that it should be temporarily closed. This was immediately done, and the institution was closed. It was when it was reopened as the State university by the republican legislature. Finally, in 1882, it was reopened as the South Carolina college and it has been successfully reorganizing. It is now a great seat of learning in the entire south. It may be truthfully asserted that at the present time it acknowledges no superior. The college is now in the hands of the South Carolina college has produced great men in its time. It has given to the country intellectual giants such as Harper, Pettigrew, Leavitt, and many others. Many others almost equally as great were graduated here, who have since made a sensation in the world. The college is now in the hands of the South Carolina college has produced great men in its time. It has given to the country intellectual giants such as Harper, Pettigrew, Leavitt, and many others. Many others almost equally as great were graduated here, who have since made a sensation in the world.

JONES AND SMALL.

They Draw Their Baltimore Engagement to a Close.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—The revival commenced a month ago by the evangelists, Sam Jones and Sam Small, came to a close. It has been the most successful ever held in this city, the series of meetings having been attended by over four hundred thousand people, over ten thousand converts to the Christian religion. The work of the evangelists with hearty co-operation from all the Protestant clergymen, and many churches resulted in a largely increased membership. Both Jones and Small, came to the city, where they were very pleasantly about the college and vouchsafed some exceedingly interesting information touching its work.

"How does it compare with previous sessions?" "Not only for its attendance, but also for the character and intelligence of its students, their good behavior and devotion to study, and the general excellence of their work in the classroom, is justly entitled to rank as the most successful in the history of the reorganized institution. The number of students has increased from 185 last year to 313 this year, the number of post graduate students from five to eighteen, and the teaching force from 13 to 17, by the establishment of two new professorships—one of agriculture and one of mechanics, and the addition of two new tutors or fellowships. The course of study has been extended and the standards for admission and graduation advanced. The scientific department has been better equipped for laboratory or applied work, and drawing and lecture rooms, shops and machinery provided for the instruction of the students in the various branches of the mechanical arts.

"It would seem, then, Mr. President, that the recent development given to the college has been largely in the direction of industrial education."

"Unquestionably, for not only does the congressional act of 1863, (to which we owe our small endowment), contemplate such development, but loyalty to the best interests of our people demands it. Our state has been and is still a purely agricultural. Upon a greater diversity of pursuits, and more especially, upon the introduction of manufactures, must our future prosperity largely depend. In endeavoring to advance our material interests we have heretofore depended too much upon aid from abroad—foreign enterprise and capital. What is needed is greater self-reliance, willingness to help ourselves. Hence the importance of the industrial education of our youth. It has been recently urged that we should strictly confine ourselves to a purely collegiate work; that is, as in antebellum days, to regard dis-

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HER FIRST CAPTIVITY.

About three weeks after the marriage, her husband, being an outlaw, was forced to flee from the country, and he went to Missouri, where he was captured and sent to prison. His hasty departure, and in order to induce her to return home sent her a message that her mother was dangerously ill, and her presence was needed. She was lured to the state of Texas, where she was captured and sent to prison. She was lured to the state of Texas, where she was captured and sent to prison. She was lured to the state of Texas, where she was captured and sent to prison.

THE FARMER'S CHANCE.

The South Carolina Convention Not to Meet This Session.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 30.—[Special.]—The chairman of the South Carolina democratic executive committee, General James F. Izlar, has been in Columbia for some days. The committee will meet in this city on the 31st of June, which it will be determined where and when the state convention shall be held. It is generally understood that, in deference to the wishes of the farmers, the convention will not be held before the middle of September. It would afford the nominees ample time in which to prosecute their canvass. It is reasonably sure that the republicans will not oppose the democratic nominees, but as a compromise necessary. Neither is it at all desirable, for it would prove prejudicial to the farming interests in many ways. It is safe to predict, even at this early date, that the canvass will be "short and decisive," but whether it will be "sharp" remains to be seen.

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SUCCESSFUL FARMERS.

SHORT TALKS WITH FARMERS ON FARM TOPICS.

A Successful Man Interviewed as to His Manner of Farming—Several Successful Farmers—Farming in Alabama—An Agricultural Family—Building Trees—Other Farm News.

EDITH'S CONSTITUTION—Your correspondent has, at your request, interviewed Mr. Andrew Bearden on his manner of farming, which is as follows: He says he cultivates about 25 acres in corn, partly bottom and partly upland, manures in the hill by putting about half pint of compost manure made by mixing stable manure with cotton seed, uses small plows until the last plowing, then he uses a sweep and plows very shallow, produces about 20 bushels per acre. In the fall, after the corn is gathered, he sows the land in oats, making about 25 bushels to the acre. He cultivates about eight acres in cotton, using the same kind of manure as in the corn, and makes on an average eight bales of cotton. After the cotton is picked he sows the same land in wheat, first breaking the land good with small plows and then giving the said land a broad casting of the same kind of manure, and then sows his wheat and harrows it in or plows with very small plows. The next summer, after the wheat is cut, he sows the land in peas or plants them in rows and gives them one plowing and hoeing; then, in the fall, he turns the land, covering up pea vines and all other litter, preventing any crab grass the following year from being in the way of the cotton cultivation, and he believes that a full matured crop of crab grass is very exhaustive to land. His wheat comes off of the eight acres is about 150 bushels. He continues to alternate wheat and cotton, and corn and oats. He believes in raising as many cattle as the surplus of feed of the corn, oats, etc., will supply with feed, so that the stock will have a basis for as much manure as his farm may need. He also raises enough sorghum for his family and tenants families to use. He keeps two hogs to make a little extra land. He is an active, energetic farmer. He believes in hill side ditching; he gives his ditches about one inch fall in 10 feet, making the upper side of the ditches lower than the lower side so as to prevent the heating over. There are other farmers in this section, viz: J. W. Bearden, who is quite successful; W. T. Bearden is a capital wheat and cotton raiser, and many others doing well on that line. Oakway, S. C. O. C.

Several Successful Farmers. EDITH'S CONSTITUTION—In answer to your letter asking me to give you the manner of farming of some half dozen of our most successful farmers, together with the details of their operations, will commence with Mr. Isaac Curry, whose postoffice is Milltown, Berrien county, yet he lives in Clinch. He runs a considerable farm, partly by hired labor and partly by leasing out his lands. He makes all his corn supply, in fact, all his provisions, except wheat and bacon, for his family and tenants. He raises a diversified crop, his money crop consisting of both long and short staple cotton, but he tells me that hereafter he will plant only the long as it pays him the best. He runs a water mill and not only grinds but gins for himself and the public. The next is Mr. Moses Smith, whose postoffice is the same and who lives in Clinch. He runs a small farm, making his own supplies of everything, except wheat flour. We can raise good wheat. I have raised 20 bushels per acre, perfectly clear of rust, without fertilizer, but we have no flouring mill, and we can raise sorghum, enough from an acre in one year to buy flour for many. Mr. Smith's money crop is cotton. His laborers are like the most of farm hands here, principally white. The turpentine farms offer job work so that hands can idle when they please, which suits the negro who is satisfied with enough to eat and a few clothes to wear, and he is in great part, consisting of rags and dirt. But few negroes work more than one third and many one-fourth of their time, which will not suit the farm, consequently they go to the job work around the turpentine farms, where they get part of their time is spent in gambling and other vices. But I have digressed from my subject, but not much, as this state of the labor has greatly excited our farmers. The next name on my list is Mr. William Howell, whose postoffice is also Milltown. He, like the two first, raises his own supplies, and cotton to raise money with, and he tells me that hired labor had become so scarce that he had abandoned it and reduced his farm so that he could manage it with his own family, and was making more money than when he planted more hired labor. Many of our farmers are doing the same and with the same result. Mr. William E. Smith, whose postoffice is Homerville, raises his own provisions, and rice and cane syrup as a money crop, raises his own fertilizers, having a considerable stock of cattle, manures his land with them and raising his own supplies, a few hundred bushels of rice and thirty or forty barrels of syrup as a money crop, succeeds very well. Mr. Isham Patterson, of Wiregrass, operates much after the plan of Mr. Smith, raising his supplies, but more rice, less syrup, and some long cotton. These men use all their own labor. Then comes two of the Bridges brothers, one is F. Bridges, the other I do not recollect. Their postoffice is Milltown. They took up an old worn piece of land on which others had failed and it was considered worthless, but by the judicious use of fertilizers, turning over green crops, operating on the intense system with clean culture, they are succeeding well and are the subject of many a farmer's neighbor. They have set a worthy example that is having a good effect upon the planting community and will not be forgotten soon. There is the true system to success. They make forty bushels of corn per acre where their predecessors did not make five. You may know they raise their supplies. Mrs. Cressy Strickland, of Milltown, (this is her postoffice but she lives in Clinch) has a considerable farm, employing hired labor and renting out her lands to others, raises her own supplies and is doing well, raising cotton as a money crop. I am regarded as the most scientific and best farmer in the county. I farm more on the intense system, raising my own supplies, with sorghum, corn and hay for sale, with some long cotton. I raise from 30 to 50 bushels of corn per acre, a bale of sea island cotton, 10 to 16 barrels of syrup, four to seven hundred bushels of potatoes, and from three to four tons of hay of various kinds. Yours truly, L. C. MATTOX. Homerville, Ga.

THE WAY THEY TILL THE SOIL. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I have selected the following farmers of this county, with many others, who are very successful farmers, to wit: J. A. Reid, W. G. Rogers, Thomas Rogers, William Lata, Clement Cavinder, William Stephens, B. M. Leadford, Joseph Onnesby and sons. I have consulted a few of the above named farmers as to their mode of farming, and I find they invariably turn their land early in the fall of the year with a large two horse plow, turning under all the stubble and in the spring they cross plow with a narrow plow and harrow well, so as to have their land well pulverized. They lay off their corn rows about four feet wide and commence planting about the 15th of April and finish by the 20th of May. They plow and hoe their corn, as a general thing, four times with a cross row plow, going over it about every fifteen days. They make from twenty to fifty bushels of corn per acre. Corn is worth now 35 cents; 50 cents trade. The mode of preparing land for wheat on a large scale is to turn the wheat in with a long harrow or running a large brush over it to cover the wheat. Wheat makes from five to twenty bushels per acre, owing to the season. It is worth one dollar per bushel. The farmers here depend on corn, wheat, rye, oats and stock-raising for a living; that

the most money is made on stock. They raise very fine hogs. Some have killed hogs that weighed 400 pounds. Pork is worth 5 to 6 cents per pound. There is a large number of beef cattle raised here which costs but very little. They start them in the large in summer, and they get very fat, and keep them through the winter on hay, which makes the cost of raising light. I know of one boy here, making two hundred five dollars a year ago buying calves, and now own over one hundred dollars' worth of cattle. We raise no cotton, use no guano, and have plenty of hog and hominy, and don't own very big debts. I will close. E. F. PARKS. Young Cave, Ga.

Success of Mr. Sammons. I was thinking that perhaps, a short sketch of some of our successful farmers might be instructive to some of your readers, and might interest some of them. I therefore thought I would give you short sketches from time to time of such of them as may be advantageous. I will commence with Mr. Wiley G. Sammons, who came to Johnson county since the war and began by hiring on the farm of Captain Kent as a farm hand. After a year or two he purchased a small piece of land and farmed on his own account and has been adding to the original piece until he owns hundreds of acres and stands the peer of any farmer we have. Go to him when you may, he has corn, bacon, potatoes and all other things for sale. For cotton he prefers to broadcast, run deep furrows, from three to four feet apart, put in fertilizer, led plant, then cultivate with sweep, making from eight to twelve bushels of cotton to the acre. For corn he generally follows cotton, and throws off from the stalks, bursts out stalks very deep, then beds back, plants in bed in every other row very deep, if manure is plentiful if not, he does not plant so deep. First working runs sweep round his corn, then works dirt back towards corn with turning plow, afterwards uses sweeper altogether, plants peas in the middle of the rows, and runs a row of bushels of corn to the mule in addition to the cotton above mentioned. Mr. Sammons's success is due to the fact that he attends strictly to his own business, leaving the neighborhood gossip to those who have time to look after it. He is a sober, quiet, upright citizen, and we need many more like him. J. H. HICKS. Wrightsville, Ga.

Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellitory" or anti-bilious granules. Having the neighborhood gossip to those who have time to look after it. He is a sober, quiet, upright citizen, and we need many more like him. J. H. HICKS. Wrightsville, Ga.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from the city.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R.	
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 14 12 55 p.m.	Day Express North, and West No. 12 10 30 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 15 9 10 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 13 4 45 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 16 10 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 14 5 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 17 11 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 15 6 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 18 12 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 16 7 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 19 1 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 17 8 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 20 2 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 18 9 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 21 3 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 19 10 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 22 4 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 20 11 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 23 5 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 21 12 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 24 6 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 22 1 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 25 7 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 23 2 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 26 8 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 24 3 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 27 9 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 25 4 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 28 10 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 26 5 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 29 11 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 27 6 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 30 12 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 28 7 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 31 1 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 29 8 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 32 2 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 30 9 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 33 3 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 31 10 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 34 4 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 32 11 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 35 5 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 33 12 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 36 6 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 34 1 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 37 7 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 35 2 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 38 8 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 36 3 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 39 9 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 37 4 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 40 10 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 38 5 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 41 11 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 39 6 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 42 12 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 40 7 15 p.m.
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Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 44 2 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 42 9 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 45 3 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 43 10 15 p.m.
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Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 48 6 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 46 1 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 49 7 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 47 2 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 50 8 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 48 3 15 a.m.
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Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 83 5 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 81 12 15 p.m.
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Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 89 11 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 87 6 15 p.m.
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Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 122 8 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 120 3 15 a.m.
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Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 130 4 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 128 11 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 131 5 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 129 12 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 132 6 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 130 1 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 133 7 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 131 2 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 134 8 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 132 3 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 135 9 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 133 4 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 136 10 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 134 5 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 137 11 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 135 6 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 138 12 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 136 7 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 139 1 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 137 8 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 140 2 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 138 9 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 141 3 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 139 10 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 142 4 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 140 11 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 143 5 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 141 12 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 144 6 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 142 1 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 145 7 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 143 2 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 146 8 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 144 3 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 147 9 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 145 4 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 148 10 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 146 5 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 149 11 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 147 6 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 150 12 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 148 7 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 151 1 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 149 8 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 152 2 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 150 9 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 153 3 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 151 10 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 154 4 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 152 11 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 155 5 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 153 12 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 156 6 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 154 1 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 157 7 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 155 2 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 158 8 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 156 3 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 159 9 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 157 4 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 160 10 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 158 5 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 161 11 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 159 6 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 162 12 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 160 7 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 163 1 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 161 8 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 164 2 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 162 9 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 165 3 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 163 10 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 166 4 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 164 11 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 167 5 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 165 12 15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 168 6 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 166 1 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 169 7 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 167 2 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 170 8 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 168 3 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 171 9 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 169 4 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 172 10 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 170 5 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 173 11 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 171 6 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 174 12 30 p.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 172 7 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 175 1 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 173 8 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 176 2 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 174 9 15 a.m.
Day Express from Savannah, Fla. No. 177 3 30 a.m.	Day Express South, and North No. 175 10 15 a.m.

Clothing.

NO WONDER THE PEOPLE GO TO
JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO'S

In Our Boys' Department

Jas. A. Anderson & Co.,
41, Whitehall Street

- AT -

Auction!

Monday, May 31st, at 3:30.

MY BOOK IS NOW OPEN FOR COLLECTING city tax, and the city council have authorized me to give a discount of 2 per cent until I have collected one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and then the discount closes.

Acme Company.
Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to cheer-
fully give a testimonial of your wonderful dis-
covery—Dr. Francis's Tonic and Blood Purifier. I
believe it to be the best medicine of the age for
everything pertaining to the blood, skin, general
debility, nervous prostration, etc.
Sincerely yours,
A. S. TALLEY

Near E. T., V. & G. R. R. Shops,
BEING PARTS OF THE GARDINER PROP-
erty, in what has become known as Pitts-
burg. There are nine lots, Nos. 51, 52, 53, 97, 98,
99, 100, 76 and 77, fronting on McDaniel street,

SPECIAL NOTICE.
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
AUGUSTA, Ga., May 27th, 1886.

Except Train No. 3, (night train out of Augusta and Train No. 4, night train out of Atlanta).
On Wednesday, June 3d, regular schedule will be resumed.
E. R. DORSEY,
General Passenger Agent

G. W. SIMMONS & CO., BOSTON, MASS.
May 14—dew, fri mon



